

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF UTAH, CENTRAL DIVISION**

IN RE CO-DIAGNOSTICS, INC. DERIVATIVE
LITIGATION

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER

Case No. 2:20-cv-00836-JNP-CMR

District Judge Jill N. Parrish

Magistrate Judge Cecilia M. Romero

The Parties to this Stipulated Protective Order (Order) are engaged in the normal course in proprietary business and other activities, and could be harmed if certain non-public personal, business, or other sensitive confidential information or documents are disclosed publicly. Having considered the parties' Stipulated Motion for Protective Order (Motion) (ECF 38), and pursuant to the stipulation of the parties and for good cause appearing, the court hereby GRANTS the Motion and enters the following Order.

1. Scope. All materials produced or adduced in the course of discovery in the above captioned action, including but not limited to documents, initial disclosures, written discovery requests, interrogatory responses, responses to requests for admission, responses to requests for documents, deposition testimony and exhibits, affidavits, affirmations, memoranda, and any other information or material given or exchanged as well as information derived directly therefrom, including any summary, compilation, notes, electronic images, or database (hereinafter collectively “documents”), shall be subject to this Order concerning Confidential Information as defined below. This Order is subject to the Local Rules of this District and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on matters of procedure and calculation of time periods. Nonetheless, each of the Parties hereto shall be entitled to seek modification of this Order by application to the Court on notice to the other Parties hereto for good cause.

1 **2. Confidential Information.** As used in this Order, “Confidential Information”
2 means information designated as “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” by
3 the producing party. Any producing party may designate any material as “Confidential” under the
4 terms of this Order if such party in good faith believes that such material contains nonpublic,
5 confidential, personal, business, strategic, proprietary, or commercially sensitive information that
6 requires the protections provided in this Order. This includes, but is not limited to, material that
7 falls within one or more of the following categories: (a) information prohibited from disclosure by
8 statute; (b) information that reveals trade secrets; (c) research, technical, commercial or financial
9 information that the party has maintained as confidential, including personal financial information
10 such as trading records; (d) medical information concerning any individual; (e) personal identity
11 information; (f) income tax returns (including attached schedules and forms), W-2 forms and 1099
12 forms; or (g) personnel or employment records or portions thereof that reveal private information.
13 Information or documents that are available to the public should not be designated as Confidential
14 Information. All information derived from Confidential Information, including but not limited to
15 extracts, summaries, and descriptions of such material shall be treated as confidential in
16 accordance with the provisions of this Order.

17 **3. Designation.**

18 **a.** Each party or non-party may designate a document as Confidential
19 Information for protection under this Order by placing or affixing the words “CONFIDENTIAL -
20 SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” on all copies in a manner that will not interfere with the
21 legibility of the document. For documents produced in native format, the producing party must
22 endeavor to include to the extent technologically feasible the words “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT
23 TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” in either the native file name or on the Bates-numbered slip sheet
24 produced with the native file or on the media containing the Confidential Information (e.g., CD-
25 ROM, DVD). To avoid undue burden and expense, the designating party may choose to designate
26 as Confidential an entire document or family of documents, deposition, transcript, or other material
27 that contains Confidential Information. For information produced in some form other than

1 documentary and for any other tangible items, the Producing Party may designate the item as
2 containing Confidential Information by affixing in a prominent place on the exterior of the container
3 or containers in which the information is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO
4 PROTECTIVE ORDER.”

5 **b.** As used in this Order, “copies” includes electronic images, duplicates,
6 extracts, summaries or descriptions that contain the Confidential Information. The marking
7 “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” shall be applied prior to or at the time
8 the documents are produced or disclosed. Applying the marking “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT
9 TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” to a document does not mean that the document has any status or
10 protection by statute or otherwise except to the extent and for the purposes of this Order. Any copies
11 that are made of any documents marked “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE
12 ORDER” shall also be so marked, except that indices, electronic databases, or lists of documents
13 that do not contain substantial portions or images of the text of marked documents and do not
14 otherwise disclose the substance of the Confidential Information are not required to be marked.

15 **c.** The designation of a document as Confidential Information is a certification
16 by an attorney or a party appearing *pro se* that he or she believes in good faith that the document
17 contains Confidential Information, as defined in this Order.

18 **4. Depositions.** All depositions and other pretrial testimony shall be treated as
19 Confidential Information until the designation of such testimony pursuant to section (i) and (ii) of
20 this paragraph. Depositions and other pre-trial testimony may be designated as Confidential
21 Information (i) by a statement on the record, by counsel, before the conclusion of the deposition or
22 testimony or (ii) by written Notice of Designation served to all Parties of record no later than thirty
23 (30) days after the final transcript is delivered to any party or the witness. Counsel for the person
24 being deposed shall, within thirty (30) days after the receiving the final deposition transcript,
25 designate those portions of the transcript which contain testimony containing Confidential
26 Information, which shall be protected by the terms of this Order. The Parties may modify this
27 procedure for any particular deposition or other pre-trial testimony through agreement on the
28 record at such deposition or testimony, without further order of the Court.

1 The court reporter must affix on each page containing protected material the legend
2 "CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER" as instructed by the party or non-
3 party offering or sponsoring the witness or presenting the testimony.

4 To the extent that testimony is sought concerning Confidential Information during any
5 deposition or in any other pre-trial venue, any party may exclude any person from the deposition or
6 other venue during such testimony if the Confidential Information may not be disclosed to such
7 person under the terms of this Order.

8 **5. Protection of Confidential Material.**

9
10 **a. General Protections.** Confidential Information and information derived
11 therefrom shall be used solely for purposes of this litigation, including any appeal thereof, and
12 shall not be used for any other purpose, including, without limitation, any business or commercial
13 purpose, or any other litigation or proceeding.

14 **b. Limited Third-Party Disclosures.** The Parties and counsel for the Parties
15 shall not disclose or permit the disclosure of any Confidential Information to any third person or
16 entity except as set forth in subparagraphs (1)-(11). Every person to whom Confidential
17 Information is disclosed, summarized, described, characterized, or otherwise communicated or
18 made available, in whole or in part, shall be advised that the information is being disclosed
19 pursuant and subject to the terms of this Order. Subject to these requirements, the following
20 categories of persons may be allowed to review Confidential Information only to the extent
21 reasonably necessary:

- 22 1. Counsel. Counsel for the Parties and employees (and/or independent
23 contractors) of counsel who have responsibility for the action;
- 24 2. Parties. Individual parties and employees of a party but only to the
25 extent counsel determines in good faith that the party's or
26 employee's assistance is reasonably necessary to the conduct of the
27 litigation in which the information is disclosed. Confidential
28 Information may be disclosed only to the Lead Plaintiff(s) or class

representatives and not to any other member of the putative class;

3. The Court and its personnel;
4. A court of competent jurisdiction in a proceeding by a party made in connection with this action (e.g., a subpoena or similar discovery request made to obtain discovery material for use in this action), provided that the disclosing party submits same under seal;
5. Court Reporters and Recorders. Court reporters and recorders engaged for depositions;
6. Contractors. Those persons specifically engaged for the limited purpose of making copies of documents or organizing or processing documents, including outside vendors hired to process electronically stored documents;
7. Consultants and Experts. Consultants, investigators, or experts employed by the Parties or counsel for the Parties to assist in the preparation, litigation, and trial of this action, including but not limited to, professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and professional vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this action, but only after such persons have completed the certification contained in Attachment A, Acknowledgment of Understanding and Agreement to Be Bound;
8. Witnesses at depositions. During their depositions, witnesses, and attorneys for witnesses in this action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary. Witnesses shall not retain a copy of documents containing Confidential Information, except witnesses may receive a copy of all exhibits marked at their depositions in connection with review of the transcripts. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that are designated as Confidential Information pursuant to the process set out in this

Order must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Order;

9. Author or recipient. Any person indicated on the face of a document or accompanying covering letter, email, or other communication to be the author, addressee, or an actual recipient of the document, or, in the case of meeting minutes and presentations, an attendee of the meeting, or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information;
10. Others by Consent. Other persons only by written consent of the producing party or upon order of the Court and on such conditions as may be agreed or ordered; and
11. Any mediator, special master, or settlement officer, and their supporting personnel, mutually agreed upon by any of the Parties engaged in settlement discussions.

15 c. Nothing in this Order shall allow the Parties, including the Lead Plaintiff(s)
16 or class representatives, or third parties under Paragraph 5(b), to use Confidential Information or
17 information derived therefrom other than to the extent reasonably necessary for purposes of this
18 litigation and may not use it for any other purpose, including, without limitation, any business or
19 commercial purpose, or any other litigation or proceeding. When any party, including the Lead
20 Plaintiff(s) or class representatives, receives Confidential Information or information derived
21 therefrom, that party shall delete or return such information to its counsel after that party
22 concludes its reasonably necessary review for purposes of this litigation, and shall not maintain a
23 copy of such information for any purpose.

24 d. This Order has no effect upon, and shall not apply to, a producing party's
25 use or disclosure of its own Confidential Information for any purpose. Nothing in this Order shall
26 prevent a producing party from disclosing its own Confidential Information.

e. **Control of Documents.** Counsel for the Parties shall make reasonable

1 efforts to prevent unauthorized or inadvertent disclosure of Confidential Information. Counsel
2 shall maintain the originals of the forms signed by persons acknowledging their obligations under
3 this Order for a period of three (3) years after the termination of the case.

4 **6. Inadvertent Failure to Designate.** An inadvertent failure to designate a document
5 as Confidential Information does not waive the right to so designate the document. A producing
6 party may designate as Confidential any discovery material that has already been produced,
7 including discovery material that the producing party inadvertently failed to designate as
8 Confidential, by notifying in writing the party to whom the production has been made that the
9 material constitutes confidential information. If a party designates a document as Confidential
10 Information after it was initially produced, the receiving party, on notification of the designation,
11 must make a reasonable effort to assure that the document is treated in accordance with the
12 provisions of this Order. The receiving party shall make a reasonable, good-faith effort to ensure
13 that any analyses, memoranda, notes, or other such materials generated based upon such newly
14 designated information are immediately treated as containing Confidential Information. No party
15 shall be found to have violated this Order for failing to maintain the confidentiality of material
16 during a time when that material has not been designated Confidential Information, even where
17 the failure to so designate was inadvertent and where the material is subsequently designated
18 Confidential Information.

19

20 **7. Filing of Confidential Information.** All Confidential Information shall be filed
21 with the Court only to the extent necessary to establish a claim or defense or support a motion or
22 opposition. Where a party seeks to file a document designated as Confidential Information, the
23 party shall file a motion with the Court seeking to maintain such Confidential Information under
24 seal. To file a document under seal, the parties must comply with the procedures explained in
25 DUCivR 5-3.

26

27 No document may be filed under seal, except pursuant to a court order that authorizes the
28 sealing of the particular document, or portion of the document. A sealing order may issue only

1 upon a showing that the information is privileged or protectable under the law. The request must
2 be narrowly tailored to seek sealing only of the confidential or privileged material.

3 **8. No Greater Protection of Specific Documents.** Except on privilege grounds not
4 addressed by this Order, no party may withhold information from discovery on the ground that it
5 requires protection greater than that afforded by this Order unless the party moves for an order
6 providing such special protection.

7 **9. Challenges by a Party to Designation as Confidential Information.** The
8 designation of any material or document as Confidential Information is subject to challenge by
9 any party. Unless and until the challenge is resolved by the Parties or ruled upon by the Court, the
10 material or document will be considered and treated as Confidential Information. The following
11 procedure shall apply to any such challenge.
12

13 **a. Meet and Confer.** A party challenging the designation of Confidential
14 Information must do so in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly with
15 counsel for the designating party. In conferring, the challenging party must explain the basis for
16 its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the designating party an
17 opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the designation, and, if no change in
18 designation is offered, to explain the basis for the designation. The designating party must
19 respond to the challenge within ten (10) business days.

20 **b. Judicial Intervention.** A party that elects to challenge a confidentiality
21 designation may file and serve a motion that identifies the challenged material and sets forth in detail
22 the basis for the challenge. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration that
23 affirms that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements of this procedure. Until
24 the Court rules on the challenge, all Parties shall continue to treat the materials as Confidential
25 Information under the terms of this Order.

26 **10. Action by the Court.** Nothing in this Order or any action or agreement of a party
27 under this Order limits the Court's power to make orders concerning the disclosure of documents
28

1 produced in discovery or at trial.

2 **11. Use of Confidential Documents or Information at Trial.** Nothing in this Order
3 shall be construed to affect the use of any document, material, or information at any trial or
4 hearing. A party that intends to present or that anticipates that another party may present
5 Confidential Information at a hearing or trial shall bring that issue to the Court's and Parties'
6 attention by motion or in a pretrial memorandum without disclosing the Confidential Information
7 publicly so that any use or disclosure may be addressed in accordance with the Court's case-
8 management or other pre-trial order, or by a motion *in limine*. The Court may thereafter make
9 such orders as are necessary to govern the use of such documents or information at trial.
10
11

12
13
14 **12. Confidential Information Subpoenaed or Ordered Produced in Other
15 Litigation.**

16 **a.** If a receiving party is served with a subpoena or an order issued in other
17 litigation that would compel disclosure of any material or document designated in this action as
18 Confidential Information, the receiving party must so notify the designating party, in writing,
19 immediately and in no event more than five (5) business days after receiving the subpoena or
20 order. Such notification must include a copy of the subpoena or court order.
21

22 **b.** The receiving party also must immediately inform in writing the party who
23 caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered
24 by the subpoena or order is the subject of this Order. In addition, the receiving party must deliver
25 a copy of this Order promptly to the party in the other action that caused the subpoena to issue.
26

27 **c.** The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested persons to the
28 existence of this Order and to afford the designating party in this case an opportunity to try to
protect its Confidential Information in the court from which the subpoena or order issued.

1 d. The designating party shall bear the burden and the expense of seeking
2 protection in that court of its Confidential Information. Nothing in these provisions should be
3 construed as authorizing or encouraging a receiving party in this action to disobey a lawful
4 directive from another court. Compliance by a receiving party with a court order directing
5 production will not constitute a violation of this Order. The obligations set forth in this paragraph
6 remain in effect while the party has in its possession, custody or control Confidential Information
7 by the other party to this case.

8 **13. Inadvertent Disclosure of Privileged Material.** In accordance with Federal Rule
9 of Evidence 502(d) and other applicable Rules, the inadvertent disclosure of any document or
10 information subject to an applicable privilege shall not be deemed to waive – in this action or in
11 any other federal or state proceeding – any applicable privilege or immunity from discovery that
12 would otherwise attach to the document or information produced or to other documents or
13 information, including without limitation, the attorney-client privilege, the work-product doctrine,
14 or other privilege or immunity.

16 a. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d), if a producing party at any
17 time notifies any receiving party that the producing party disclosed documents, testimony,
18 information, and/or things that are protected from disclosure under the attorney-client privilege,
19 the work product doctrine, and/or any other applicable privilege or immunity from disclosure, the
20 disclosure shall not be deemed a waiver in this action or in any other proceeding, including in
21 federal or state proceedings, of the applicable privilege or protection.

22 b. The receiving party shall, upon request, (i) refrain from disclosure of the
23 inadvertently produced material and refrain from examining the materials, (ii) within three (3)
24 business days, return to the producing party, sequester or destroy all copies and summaries of such
25 documents, testimony, information, and/or things, and (iii) shall not use such items for any
26 purpose except as set forth in subsections (c) and (d) herein, until further order of the Court.
27 Within ten (10) business days of the producing party's request to return or destroy such
28

1 documents, the producing party shall produce a privilege log with respect to the disclosed
2 materials. The return or destruction of any documents claimed to be privileged shall not constitute
3 an acknowledgement by the receiving party that the claimed documents or information are in fact
4 privileged or entitled to protections of immunity.

5 c. The return of any discovery material to the producing party shall not in any
6 way preclude the receiving party from moving the Court for a ruling that the disclosed information
7 is not privileged, however, the receiving party cannot assert as a basis for the relief it seeks the fact
8 or circumstance that the producing party produced such documents in this Action, nor shall such
9 motion include or otherwise disclose, as an attachment, exhibit, or otherwise, the produced
10 material (or any portion thereof) that is the subject of such motion, except as an under seal filing.
11 Allegedly privileged documents shall remain protected against disclosure and use during the
12 pendency of any dispute over their status. If such a sealed filing is made or is being promptly
13 prepared, the receiving party may also retain a copy of the document or information for this
14 limited purpose until the Court has resolved such claim of privilege or immunity. The producing
15 party must preserve the information until the claim is resolved.

16 d. If any information, document, or thing has been offered at a deposition, or
17 as a sealed exhibit to, or redacted part of, a dispositive motion or opposition to a dispositive
18 motion and the producing party claims that such information, document, or thing filed under seal
19 or in redacted form was inadvertently produced and is protected by privilege or work-product
20 immunity, all Parties shall comply with Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(5)(B), except that the producing
21 party, within five (5) business days of the deposition or filing and service of the dispositive motion
22 or opposition to dispositive motion, shall identify the inadvertently disclosed material and
23 simultaneously produce to all Parties a privilege log specifically identifying the inadvertently
24 disclosed material and a basis for the claim of privilege or work-product immunity. Promptly
25 after the production of such a log, the producing and receiving Parties must conduct a meet and
26 confer to try to resolve the issue. If, after the Parties meet and confer, they cannot reach
27 agreement, the receiving party shall, within five (5) business days of the meet and confer, present
28 the dispute to the Court, by means of a motion for protective order pursuant to Rule 26(c) or

1 otherwise. Any portion of the deposition transcript discussing or reflecting the inadvertently
2 disclosed material shall be deemed Confidential Information until the claim of privilege or
3 immunity is resolved. Nothing in this Protective Order shall alter or infringe the right of counsel
4 to instruct a deposition witness not to answer a question on the basis of privilege. Nothing in this
5 Protective Order shall prevent the producing party from seeking immediate relief from the Court,
6 including a protective order under Rule 26(c), where necessary to preserve the claimed privilege
7 or work-product protection and prevent or limit further disclosure of the information, document, or
8 thing pending resolution of the claim. If the inadvertently disclosed information, document, or
9 thing has been submitted as part of a filed dispositive motion or opposition to a dispositive motion,
10 any motion for a protective order under Rule 26(c) shall be fully briefed so that it may be heard by
11 the Court before or simultaneously with the hearing on the relevant dispositive motion or
12 opposition to dispositive motion.

13

14 **14. Obligations on Conclusion of Litigation.**

15 **a. Order Continues in Force.** Unless otherwise agreed or ordered, this Order
16 shall remain in force after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal.

17 **b. Obligations at Conclusion of Litigation.** Within sixty (60) days after
18 dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal, all Confidential Information and
19 documents marked “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” under this
20 Order, including copies as defined in ¶ 3(b), shall be returned to the producing party unless: (1) the
21 document has been offered into evidence or filed without restriction as to disclosure; (2) the
22 Parties agree to destruction to the extent practicable in lieu of return; or (3) as to documents
23 bearing the notations, summations, or other mental impressions of the receiving party, that Party
24 elects to destroy the documents and certifies to the producing party that it has done so. The Court
25 is not obligated to return or destroy any exhibits or documents that have been made part of the
26 record.

27 **c. Retention of Work Product and one set of Filed Documents.**

28 Notwithstanding the above requirements to return or destroy documents, counsel for the Parties

1 may retain (1) attorney work product, including an index that refers or relates to designated
2 Confidential Information so long as that work product does not duplicate verbatim substantial
3 portions of Confidential Information, and (2) one complete set of all documents filed with the
4 Court including those filed under seal, provided that such counsel maintain the confidentiality
5 thereof. Any retained Confidential Information shall continue to be protected under this Order.

6 **d. Deletion of Documents filed under Seal from Electronic Case Filing**
7 (**ECF**) **System.** Filings under seal shall be deleted from the ECF system only upon order of the
8 Court.

9 **15. Order Subject to Modification.** This Order shall be subject to modification by
10 the Court on its own initiative or on motion of a party or any other person with standing
11 concerning the subject matter.

12 **16. No Prior Judicial Determination.** This Order is entered based on the
13 representations and agreements of the Parties and for the purpose of facilitating discovery.
14 Nothing herein shall be construed or presented as a judicial determination that any document or
15 material designated Confidential Information by counsel or the Parties is entitled to protection
16 under Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or otherwise until such time as the Court
17 may rule on a specific document or issue.

18 **17. Persons Bound.** This Order shall take effect when entered and shall be binding
19 upon all counsel of record and their law firms, the Parties, and persons made subject to this Order
20 by its terms.

21 Pursuant to the stipulation, **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

22 DATED this 18 May 2022.

23
24
25
26 
27 Magistrate Judge Cecilia M. Romero
28 United States District Court for the District of Utah